

of crude fiber, and not more than 2 per cent of oyster shells, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 3.50 per cent of fat and less than 7 per cent of meat scraps, and contained more than 11 per cent of fiber and more than 2 per cent of oyster shells.

On February 19, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7593. Misbranding of Neovita and Pektomel. U. S. * * * v. Ignatz J. Rigelhaupt (Lazarus Medicine Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9241. I. S. Nos. 2325-p, 2952-p.)

On January 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ignatz J. Rigelhaupt, trading as the Lazarus Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging the sale by said defendant, on or about August 24, 1917, and December 17, 1917, respectively, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, under a guaranty that the articles were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the said act, of quantities of articles, labeled in part "Neovita" and "Pektomel," which were misbranded articles within the meaning of the said act, and which said articles in the identical condition in which they were received, were shipped by the purchasers thereof, on or about August 24, 1917, and December 18, 1917, respectively, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, in further violation of the said act.

Analysis of a sample of the Neovita made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of the bromids, chlorids and valerates of ammonium, sodium, and strontium, iron, sugars, water, and 6.4 per cent by volume of alcohol. The valeric acid was apparently derived from valerian, and the iron appeared to be in an organic combination. Analysis of a sample of the Pektomel showed that it consisted essentially of ammonium chlorid, extracts of glycyrrhiza (licorice) and ipecac, sugars, a fixed oil, volatile oil of anise, water, and 4.73 per cent by volume of alcohol.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the Neovita was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the labels of the bottles and wrappers, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a restorative for disturbed and shattered nerves, as a tonic, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for neuralgia, exhaustion, and loss of energy, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements, included in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as an elixir of life, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for despondency, sexual weakness, dizziness, backache, cramps, nervousness, and palpitation of the heart, to prevent serious illness, to secure sound, strong nerves, lasting health, new life, and perfect happiness, as a powerful nerve tonic giving strength, renewed energy, and vigor to men and women, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

It was alleged in substance that the Pektomel was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the labels of the bottles and wrappers, falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy, treatment, and cure for lung, throat, chest, and bronchial troubles, when, in truth and in fact, it was

not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements, included in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for difficult breathing, pains and oppression in chest and sides, spitting of blood, night sweats, tuberculosis or consumption, catarrhal affections of the lungs, throat, and chest, for catarrhal conditions of the respiratory organs, long, lasting cough, incipient influenza or grippe, to prevent serious illness, to ward off disease, and for asthma, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On February 26, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7594. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herbs. U. S. * * * v. 8½ Dozen Boxes, 13½ Dozen Boxes, and 11 Dozen Boxes of Bliss Native Herbs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 11288, 11289, 11295. I. S. Nos. 17269-r, 17264-r, 17257-r, 17258-r, 17259-r. S. Nos. E-1743, E-1744, E-1745.)

On September 23, 1919, and September 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district 3 libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 8½ dozen boxes, 13½ dozen boxes, and 11 dozen boxes of Bliss Native Herbs, consigned on or about August 31, 1919, August 14, 1919, and September 2, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Auto-intoxication is a new name for Chronic Intestinal stasis (constipation) that is the cause of 95% of human ailments and diseases. * * * To restrain the growth of harmful bacteria in the intestines and eliminate them, thereby preventing intestinal putrefaction and auto-intoxication we strongly recommend Bliss Native Herb Tablets that successfully adjusts bowel troubles. Intestinal Indigestion. * * * Rheumatism Bliss Native Herbs is valuable for Sciatica, Lumbago, acute and chronic rheumatic pains, enlargement of joints. Corrects the blood, dissolving acids that accumulate in the system. * * * Dyspepsia—Indigestion. * * * Kidneys and Bladder Inflammation of bladder, scalding urine and brick-dust sediment. Backache, sharp shooting pains in back, weakness, indicates kidney and bladder trouble. Directions—Take one or two Bliss Native Herbs Tablets each night and drink frequently of water. Liver When the liver is out of order the symptoms are pronounced headache, sallow complexion, constipation and dizziness, yellow eyeballs, jaundice, sour stomach, variable appetite and generally out-of-sorts condition. Directions—Take one or two Bliss Tablets, followed by one each day until thoroughly regulated. Chronic liver ailments readily submit to treatment with Bliss Native Herbs. Catarrh This is the name of common affection of the membrane lining of the nose and throat. It also spreads to the stomach and bowels, and the mucus is thus carried all over the body. When this disease is in the system, Bliss Native Herbs should be used to regulate the stomach and bowels and to purify the blood, thus affording the body more nourishment and force to throw off the ailment and also providing the means of carrying it from the system. Directions—One tablet each night before retiring, repeat